

MEXICO.

Rumored Franco-Austrian Treaty for the Withdrawal of the French Forces.

Austria to Supply their Places with One Hundred Thousand Troops.

Belgian and Hungarian Volunteers to Form the New Army of Occupation.

The Liberal Government at El Paso and its Troubles.

Juarez and His Cabinet in Their New Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Private letters received from Europe by Government officials in this city today were concluded between France and Austria last month, stipulating that the French troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Mexico; that Austria shall furnish one hundred thousand troops, if necessary, to take their place, fifteen thousand of which are to be dismounted cavalry, dragons, or Hussars, and that France shall furnish transport and commissary stores for them until landed on Mexican soil.

These troops are to be raised by volunteering, if possible, in Belgium and Hungary, and to be commanded by regular officers in the Austrian service.

It is further stated that the Austrian Emperor will induce Hunarians volunteering by promising to restore a portion of their old lands and nearly all their confiscated estates. The next steamer is expected to bring confirmatory despatches from our French and Austrian Ministers.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL STATUS OF THE LIBERALS. EL PASO, TEXAS, OPPOSITE EL PASO, MEXICO, JANUARY 24.—President Juarez and suite arrived in El Paso first about the 15th day of August last, where they remained until the 12th day of November. The French Emperor, Maximilian, soon after Juarez departed, about six hundred strong, commanded by Captain Bullat. The people of El Paso did not receive their distinguished President in a manner befitting his rank and services, but rather gave him the cold shoulder.

In fact, at that time there was considerable French feeling here, assisted and encouraged by the resident curate, who, of course, was thoroughly convinced of the justice of the French invasion, and the stability of the Government by them established. A portion of the citizens, including the family of the curate, left El Paso, fearing the wrath of Juarez, and the latter was spoken of in terms not at all complimentary. Shortly after the departure of the President, the suite quiet was again restored, confidence returned, and with it the fugitives who had so precipitately fled on the approach of liberal principles. The good order which followed the flight of the President, and the absence of anything like revenge on his part, soon produced a remarkable change—the very persons who had been his revilers and traducers became his warmest admirers.

A change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they soon discovered that the abused and outraged Juarez was a man of eminent ability, of unswerving integrity, and a true patriot; one who came to appear to the nobles as a champion of honor, and determined to maintain them to the bitter end. From this period commenced the greatest revolution in sentiment that has ever been witnessed in this part of the republic.

JUAREZ RETURN TO CHIHUAHUA. Upon the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French, Juarez, ever mindful of his cause, determined at once to return to the city, which he left El Paso with scarcely an enemy, but with many good regrets.

THE EVACUATION OF CHIHUAHUA BY THE FRENCH at this time, although welcomed at in the East was not at all surprising to us here. In the first place the French troops had been greatly demoralized, and the confidence of the people that the entire loss of the army of occupation was at one time feared.

The spirit of liberty and love of free institutions pervades the breasts of the French also, and being for the first time so near to American territory, they were determined to take advantage of the opportunity; they fled in all directions, to Sonora, Sinaloa, and a small portion came this way. They are now scattered all over the country. About thirty reached this place, and most of them have returned to the United States Army, stationed at Fort Bliss. They are heartily tired of the war, and were in ecstasies of delight at beholding the flag of free America.

From what can be gathered from the French officers here it is evident for permanent occupation there is no heart in the war, but on the contrary, are more friendly disposed towards the maintenance of free principles; but the iron heel of despotism, which knows no law but might, has thus far controlled the people, and obtains by force that which it cannot accomplish by an appeal to an untrammelled judgment.

SECOND RETIREMENT OF JUAREZ FROM CHIHUAHUA. Soon after the President returned to Chihuahua he learned that the French were advancing again from the South, with new troops, recently arrived, to permanently occupy the place. As he had no force with which to maintain his position he again started for El Paso, and arrived about December 14, where he still remains. The French, before entering Chihuahua the second time, were encountered at Paral by a detachment of Mexicans, when a slight skirmish occurred, which served to delay them temporarily, and the Mexicans then retired.

The French are reported to have in Chihuahua now eight hundred picked troops, and they are fortifying the city for permanent occupation. No other French troops are in the vicinity, the nearest being at Durango, over four hundred miles distant.

A DIFFERENT RECEPTION AT EL PASO.

The last arrival of the President and his reception by the citizens of El Paso was so different from the first that it is worthy of note. On the present occasion he was met outside of the town by a cavalcade of citizens, and not a few carriages, filled with the elite of the place; shouts and vivas rent the air and great rejoicing prevailed. Since then Juarez has been gradually and surely gaining in the affections of the people, but whether permanently or not it is impossible to say. Such manifestations certainly are not dictated from policy; for the Government is poor, it has no rewards to give, but must ask assistance from its friends.

The lower order of the Mexicans are very ignorant and time-serving, and have not sufficient intelligence to understand or appreciate the principles involved in the controversy; certainly very little constancy can be expected of them. But the more intelligent classes of the community have displayed recently great attachment

THE FENIANS.

The War Congress in Pittsburgh—The Whole Country Sending Forth Campaigners with the Swoon on Hand—General Work for the Week—Fenian Movements Elsewhere, Etc.

The Western Men in Force with the Swoon of War.

GENERAL SWEENEY AND PRESIDENT ROBERTS ON HAND—THE FUTURE.

THE WESTERN MEN IN FORCE WITH THE SWOON OF WAR.

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THE WESTERN MEN IN FORCE WITH THE SWOON OF WAR.

PITTSBURGH, February 18.—The delegates are pouring into Pittsburgh to-day in hundreds. They can be seen proceeding hurriedly through the streets as they arrive, to secure hotel accommodations. The western men in force with the swoon of war are here in full force, every delegate the bearer of a large amount of money, to be presented to wards the grand military fund which is to be raised.

GENERAL SWEENEY AND PRESIDENT ROBERTS ON HAND—THE FUTURE. General Sweeney and President Roberts have just arrived, and are stopping at the Monaghan House. They are in high spirits, and are highly pleased with the arrangements that have been made to extend their mission yet nine days longer. The Senators are on hand, and to-morrow one of the most important assemblies of Irishmen which has ever been held will meet in Masonic Hall, Third street, to deliberate and make arrangements for final movements.

UNION STATES VETERANS THE BULLING ELEMENT. Every State is represented so far, and hundreds of delegates are still expected. Senator Michael Scullin has arrived to-day, accompanied by the Chicago delegation. They are five, earnest-looking fellows, and all military men. The peculiar element of this Convention is, that it is almost exclusively composed of men who have seen service in the field all through the late war.

HEAVY DELEGATION FROM MANHATTAN CIRCLES. New York city, the stronghold of Mr. O'Mahony, is well represented. Captain McEee is present from the House of Representatives, and Captain John Warren from the George Washington and General Sweeney circles. The "John A. Logan Military Circle" is represented by General Tevis. Colonel Michael Murphy, of New York, Speaker of the House of Representatives under the Philadelphia Constitution, is busily engaged preparing papers, documents, etc., for to-morrow.—New York Herald.

LETTER OF MR. B. DORAN KILLIAN TO ALDERMAN GOODWIN, OF OTTAWA, C. W. FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NO. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, FEBRUARY 18, 1866. My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., in relation to the Grand Society of the Canadas, and in answer to inform you that your application for recognition is being considered with the utmost attention.

SENOR IGLESIAS IS THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, but as that institution is not plethoric at the present time his duties are not very onerous. He is a gentleman of ability and an excellent patriot. He is laboring assiduously to replenish the exchequer, and if he succeeds will have accomplished more than even a Chase or McCulloch is capable of.

AT THE PRESENT TIME SENOR IGLESIAS IS TRANSLATING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE INTO SPANISH, that it may be extensively circulated. President Juarez is much pleased with the document, particularly the reference to the Monroe doctrine. He is a gentleman of ability and an excellent patriot. He is laboring assiduously to replenish the exchequer, and if he succeeds will have accomplished more than even a Chase or McCulloch is capable of.

JUAREZ HAS WITH HIM ABOUT A HUNDRED MEN, officers and soldiers. They are at present quartered on the plaza in El Paso, and are daily performing military exercises—drilling, and evidently preparing for something. It is understood that he has no intention of leaving the city, but is in the vicinity one thousand strong, and is in the possession of the Liberal cause.

THE FRENCH FORCES AT CHIHUAHUA. A large portion of General Paton's troops are still hovering around in the vicinity of Chihuahua endeavoring to cut the communications of the French with Durango. It is rumored that Zouave has been captured by the Liberals. The President has no fear of the advance of the French to this point. As they are fortifying Chihuahua, it is not probable that they will make their appearance here, but are rather making preparations to march into the city if they come they will be warmly received by the troops in El Paso, most of whom are veterans of the war, and as they are being rapidly equipped they can make a good fight; besides, nearly all the American merchants are ready to take a hand, and as most of them are discharged California volunteers, they are not to be despised.

GENERAL MEJIA, who recently returned from Paris, where he was prisoner for some time, has reported to the President. He has been appointed Secretary of War.

THE FRENCH EXPECTED AT EL PASO. We are expecting lively times here soon, particularly if the French come, and you can rest assured that there will be a fight, and a good one. The French cannot take El Paso with the force they have at present, but if they do not make an advance in this direction, Juarez will assume the offensive and attack Chihuahua. He is confident of success, and not without reason. With Juarez re-established in his capital, as most of the army of occupation of the Republic of the United States would have a faithful ally, a true friend, and one whose admiration for our great country and its institutions is only equalled by his ardent attachment to the same great principles.—New York Herald.

MORE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES. The New York Herald, of this morning has the following special despatches from Washington: "CABINET CHANGES—ANTICIPATED ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT."

"Senator Harlan's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Interior Department is still a topic of speculation, and generally hoped for. Those near the President are confident that he will not make an advance in this direction, Juarez will assume the offensive and attack Chihuahua. He is confident of success, and not without reason. With Juarez re-established in his capital, as most of the army of occupation of the Republic of the United States would have a faithful ally, a true friend, and one whose admiration for our great country and its institutions is only equalled by his ardent attachment to the same great principles.—New York Herald.

"The two latter are considered especially desirable, as the Presidential reconstruction proposition in Congress, and it is not deemed likely that they would accept a place in the Cabinet unless especially urged to do so. The field is thus clear to Randall, whose appointment is considered sure whenever the chance is given. The time Harlan's resignation still remains in doubt. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman his own political lik, a day or two ago, his intention not to remain much longer.

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FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. Important Gold Deposit Case.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—In the case of A. S. Abel & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sun vs. The Chesapeake Bank, to recover three thousand dollars (a special gold deposit), decided to-day, Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, on the prayers of counsel, instructing the jury, that if they believed an agreement had been made by John Habbitt-stine, Abel & Co.'s agent, as testified by him, that the deposit in coin, under such circumstances as proven, was made and assigned to defendants, then the jury must find in favor of the plaintiffs, Abel & Co., for the full market value of said \$3000 at the time, 28th of May, 1864, when it was demanded from the bank, with six per cent interest on the aggregate amount; but if the jury believed no such custom existed among the banks as that of receiving deposits in coin as above referred to, then plaintiffs were only entitled to \$3000, original deposit in lawful currency. The case now goes to the jury for final argument and decision, with no doubt of Abel & Co. recovering the full value of their gold at the premium thereon when checked for.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Billiards.

KAVANAGH DEFEATED BY ROBERTS IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 17.—In the English game of billiards played last night between Kavanagh, the American champion, and Roberts, the English champion, the latter was victorious by sixty points.

THE TOURNAMENT IN MEMPHIS. Correspondence Commercial, Feb 14. The billiard tournament commencing to-night, and will be continued over nights longer. A large crowd was present, and considerable interest was manifested. The first game was a carom game, on a four pocket table, between Frederick A. Myers, of Memphis, and Melvin Foster, of New York, in which Myers was the victor by over two hundred points. Myers' runs were 140, 146, 11, 32, 19, 18, 15, 14, 13, 13. Foster's best runs were 42, 37, 25, 19, 12, 10. Myers' average was about 175 on the tournament game.

THE DEERY-DEVITT MATCH TO COME OFF NEXT MARCH. The arrangements for this match have at length been concluded, and the hall secured. The game, which is of course to be the usual one of billiards, will be followed by the third Cooper Institute, on the 13th of March. The next competitor for the honor of the championship of this country will be Joseph Dixon, of Canada, who, if he is successful, will have to encounter Louis Fox, of Rochester.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BROKEN OFF. The proposed match for the pugilistic championship of the United States, between John Woods, of Boston, and William M. Davis, of California, has been brought to a close by an unexpected difficulty between the parties as to the place of the fight. Woods objected to fighting in this country, and proposed New Brunswick, on account of its nearness and accessibility, while Davis favored the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., to which locality he had already objected, on account of the cost of travel, and because his backers were not willing to have the fight come off in the States.

THE SARATOGA MEETING. The entries for the principal stakes to be run for at Saratoga in July next were closed on the 1st. An unusually large number of fine horses have been entered, and everything points to the forthcoming meeting as one of the most extensive and interesting ever opened in this country. No less than twenty-six of the best thoroughbreds in America are to compete for the Saratoga cup. The value of the stakes is \$1000, with \$50 entrance money added; so that the whole amount to be run for this year will be \$2500.

Among the entries are Mr. John Hunter's five-year-olds, Arcola and Kentucky, the winner of the cup last year; Colonel Buford's four-year-olds, Delaware and Onward; Messrs. Brown and Hall's four-year-olds, Baltimore, who won the St. George Stakes last year; Mr. B. W. Carver's four-year-olds, a horse recently imported from the English turf, and highly esteemed there; Mr. Alexander's Norwich, Ansel, and Bay Dick, all four-year-olds; and other distinguished horses.

There have never been so many splendid thoroughbreds entered for a race in this country, and the race will be looked upon with the greatest interest. For the Sequel Stakes, run for at the same meeting, there are twenty-five entries. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds of 1867 closed with twenty-six, and the Trappers' Stakes for three-year-olds of 1868 with fifty-two entries. Such unprecedentedly numerous entries of horses for these stakes afford most convincing evidence of the popularity of racing in the North, and a guarantee of its future prosperity.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Arkansas, lately in session at Little Rock, has declared the test oath of voters, passed by the Legislature in 1864, unconstitutional.

RECOVERY OF SPIRITS.—The Lynchburg News says that the efforts in which John M. Speed, Esq., of that city, has been for some time engaged for recovering the estates of a certain true Virginia baron, are likely to prove successful. The amount in question is about \$100,000.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF ALICE AND PHOENIX CARY.—Robert Cary, the father of two of our most highly esteemed female authors, died on Sunday last, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a fine, intelligent, old man, and a true patriot. His farm became quite celebrated as a "Cloverbrook" near Pittsburg, through the writings of his daughter Alice.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT.—Aaron Dunes, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful colored servant of the late Hon. Henry Clay, died at Ashland, Kentucky, on the 6th instant. He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. Clay. He accompanied the great statesman in all his travels in Europe, and was with him during the long time he served in public office.

WASHINGTON.

Remission of Duties.

A large number of appeals, from persons claiming from the Treasury the remission or return of duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, have accumulated and been delayed, in order that some rules of practice governing these cases might be established. The law imposes a duty upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe these regulations; and in pursuance of this law, and on account of the great and increasing amount of money flowing out from the Treasury annually for the repayment of Internal Revenue taxes erroneously or illegally assessed and collected, or excessive in amount, as well as for the payment of claims for drawback for bonded goods under the Internal Revenue accounts, Mr. McCulloch has decided that all such claims shall, after having been thoroughly examined by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, pass through the regular course of settlement in the offices of the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the same manner as all other expenditures for the Government.

The National Debt, and How to Pay It.

The statement originally made by the Controller of the Currency, showing the ease with which the national debt may be paid by a tax of ten cents per pound on all cotton raised in the United States, is attracting much attention. It is shown that we enjoy a monopoly of cotton raising, and in no other way can a sinking fund be so easily raised. Others favor a Constitutional amendment reversing the Constitutional provision inhibiting export taxation. Senator Dixon introduced a proposition for such an amendment at the last session, which failed. He will introduce a similar proposition again this session.

The Richmond "Examiner."

It is known that on Saturday Lieutenant-General Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing the Richmond Examiner, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in Southern papers, as calculated to do irreparable mischief.

On Sunday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed by an officer of General Grant's staff that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will, in the future, be less liable to objection.

General Grant will, however, take care that no newspaper shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and the publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostile feeling between the people of different sections of the country will not be tolerated. The circular to this effect, dated February 17, is addressed to Department Commanders, who are required to give such information, with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character. There is no distinction as to North and South.

The Freedmen's Bill.

There was a Cabinet meeting at ten o'clock to-day, and no visitors were admitted upstairs. Meantime the report prevails that the business for which the President called them together has reference to the amendatory Freedmen's Bill.

It seems from present appearances that Congress and the country will not much longer be kept in doubt as to his action on that measure.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have completed their track from this city to Loveland, and the first train passed over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of McCullum Brothers, on Main street, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of \$5000.

From Carbon County.

MATCH CHUNG, Pa., February 19.—The Republicans of Carbon county have selected General Charles Albright and ex-Sheriff Amos Reigle as delegates to the next State convention. They are both in favor of the Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

The President on Southern Elections.

From the New Orleans Picayune. The following letter to Hon. John Purcell, member of our State Senate, has been had some time. It expressed what could hardly have been doubted by any one conversant with the President's views and policy, to wit,—his desire to see the Government of New Orleans placed in the hands of those to whom the laws of the State have confided it.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Sir,—Your letter of the 14th ultimo has been received by me, and in answer thereto I would state that the military authorities will not interfere in any way with an election for city officers in New Orleans which may take place in accordance with existing laws, or in conformity with regulations prescribed by the State Legislature, and which will insure the election of loyal men to the office referred to in your letter. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, February 19, 1866. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in good demand at full prices, sales at 6-20s at 103; 7-30s at 99; and 8s of 1861 at 104. 94s was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 91 1/2 @ 92.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices looking up. About 3500 shares of Reading sold at 60 1/2 @ 51 1/2, an advance of 1/4; Catawissa preferred at 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2, an advance of 1/4; common do. at 25 1/2, an advance of 1/4; Philadelphia and Erie at 30 1/2, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 119 1/2 @ 120, an advance of 1/2; and North Pennsylvania at 37, no change; 5 1/2 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 3 1/2 for Little Schuylkill; 5 1/2 for Norristown; 5 1/2 for Minehill; 6 1/2 for Lehigh Valley; and 4 1/2 for Northern Central.

THIRD EDITION.

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In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Spruce and Pine; 63 for West Philadelphia; 33 1/2 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 23 1/2, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 31 1/2. 204 was bid for Farmers' America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for National America; 63 for Commercial; 60 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 15 1/2 for Union.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 13 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

Table listing various stock exchange sales including U.S. Bonds, City Bonds, and other securities with their respective prices and quantities.

PHILADELPHIA GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A.M. ... 17 1/2 ... 12 M. ... 17 1/2 ... 1 P.M. ... 17 1/2. The New York Tribune this morning says:—Money on call is 6 1/2 per cent, with balances loaned over night among brokers at 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best bills 7 1/2 per cent, good 6 1/2, and on long at 10 1/2 per cent. In Exchange nothing doing. The supply of Southern bills is better. Leading Sterling is held at 107 1/2 @ 108, and France 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2.

The share market is feverish and the business is mostly confined to speculation. Brokers are particularly operators. The market continues to be manipulated by cliques loaded with stocks, and who still hope by an appearance of activity and by spasmodic advances, to create a market for proceury which under the operation of the law is already steadily retreating. The supply of floating debt from which it was temporarily relieved by business growing out of the Rebellion. Cotton, corn, coal, iron, in short, all commodities, tend to the prices for which they sold before the war, and every movement is toward liquidation. In the face of this downward commercial tide, which at any moment may be converted into a flood before which values will be swept with a violence unknown even in the country, an attempt is being made by speculators, who have grown rich upon the former necessities of the treasury, to stimulate a new advance in stocks which will enable them to escape the losses sure to fall upon those who hold property in a form where it must be fatally injured by a restoration of the labor of the country to the pursuits of peace.

The Money Market has ruled very quiet to-day, and there is no change in its condition. The demand for money is active, and the market generally is close, but there is no particular pressure felt, and the bankers are accommodating good customers at 10 per cent per annum; but low grade paper is generally rejected. Street rates are 12 1/4 per cent per annum according to the quality of the paper. Eastern Exchange is in fair demand, and firm at 1-10 discount on par buying, and par to 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at par. There is but a limited demand for money at present in Pennsylvania, and accumulations of grain and other produce at this point absorb the funds of bankers more rapidly than they desire. Meanwhile capitalists at the East are unwilling at present to invest their funds in the West, either by purchase or loan, and the result is the season's product has to be carried entirely by Western capitalists. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we will have an easy money market till the opening of navigation.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

FEBRUARY 19.—The receipts of Beef Cattle are large this week, reaching about 2000 head. The market continues very dull and prices rather low; extra Penn-yvans and Western selling at 15 @ 16; fair to good at 12 1/2 @ 14, and common at 10 @ 12 1/2 per lb, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—Head of Penn-yvans, 10 @ 15; 10 @ 16; 10 @ 17; 10 @ 18; 10 @ 19; 10 @ 20; 10 @ 21; 10 @ 22; 10 @ 23; 10 @ 24; 10 @ 25;